

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 22, 1934

No. 21

Striking Waterfront Unions Appoint Committee To Negotiate Agreement for All Organizations

WHEN the morning newspapers of last Sunday announced in glaring headlines that "the strike is ended" and that "the port will open tomorrow," a sigh of relief went up from workers, employers and the business element alike in the belief that the waterfront controversy which started May 9 and has continued with many disturbing incidents was at an end.

But a perusal of the text of the agreement entered into by a committee composed of employers, representatives of the Industrial Association, the president of the International Longshoremen's Association and officials of the Teamsters' Union, signed in the office of Mayor Rossi, created doubt in the minds of the public as to whether the agreement would be ratified by the unions involved.

This doubt was justified when a mass meeting of strikers held in Eagles' Hall last Sunday afternoon unanimously rejected the document and even refused to submit it to a secret ballot. The claim was made that the settlement proposed was almost identical with the one submitted to a vote of the membership and rejected by an overwhelming vote some time ago. Another reason given for its rejection was that it failed to take into consideration the grievances of other unions involved in the strike.

Joint Strike Committee Named

As a result of the mass meeting it was determined to name a committee of five members from each organization on strike to handle negotiations. At a meeting of this committee on Monday last a resolution was adopted pledging the men not to return to work until a satisfactory agreement is

arrived at between employers in the marine industry and all the several labor organizations involved.

In response to an offer of Mayor Rossi to continue to act as mediator in an endeavor to end the strike the committee sent to him the following message:

"We desire to advise you that at a meeting held today by the duly elected representatives of all the organizations involved in the present strike in the marine industry a committee has been formed to be known as the Joint Marine Strike Committee.

"This committee has been empowered to negotiate with the employers to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the issues involved in the present controversy. We are pleased to accept your gracious co-operation in an effort to secure a settlement."

Unions Represented

Crafts represented on the committee are as follows:

International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-79; Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 97; San Francisco Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists; International Order of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Helpers and Welders of America No. 6939; Oakland Lodge No. 284, International Association of Machinists; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, International Seamen's Union; Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union, I. S. U.; International Firemen, Oilers and Wipers' Association of the Pacific, I. S. U.; Ship Clerks' Association, Local 38-90, I. L. A., and Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, Local No. 90.

At a meeting with the mayor on Tuesday last the joint marine strike committee outlined a plan under which they were willing to negotiate. This included two points, as follows:

"(1) Absolute assurance and protection against discrimination of any character whatsoever, or blacklisting because of union or strike activities; (2) joint settlement for all unions involved."

The meeting of the joint marine strike committee with the mayor was the result of a plan suggested at the Sunday mass meeting by Joseph P. Ryan, national chief of the longshoremen, when it was clear that the dock workers would accept no peace plan until the demands of other striking unions had been met.

Shipping Completely Tied Up

As an indication of how complete is the tie-up of shipping on this Coast as a result of the strike, Abe Marks, manager of the marine department of the Chamber of Commerce, declared that for the first time in forty-five years not a single ship put into the harbor on Tuesday last. The average daily arrivals, he said, were twenty-five.

One development of the situation featured by the daily newspapers was the reported action of the waterfront employers in paying off and discharging the strike-breakers in anticipation of a settlement of the strike last Sunday. This was done, it was declared, in order to give the striking longshoremen an opportunity to return to their jobs in accordance with the terms of the tentative agreement. On Tuesday the strike-breakers were again employed to handle cargoes.

Steel Strike Averted—Miss Perkins to Head Conciliation Commission

The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers held on Thursday and Friday of last week in Pittsburg for the purpose of setting a definite date for a strike in the steel industry adjourned on Friday night after adopting a proposal by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, intended to bring about an adjustment of the controversy without resort to a strike.

The proposal of President Green was that an impartial three-man board be appointed by President Roosevelt to settle disputes in the industry. An amendment adopted by the convention provided that "in the event that the proposal is not accepted by the President and the Steel Institute the international officers are delegated with power to call a strike at a time which the officers shall set."

The plan differed from the plan proposed by President Roosevelt in several particulars, notably that the majority vote would prevail in collective bargaining elections by employees. Under the President's plan, which was approved by the steel operators, the employees might be split into two or more factions.

Green told the convention that if it adopted his

proposal "your cause is won and your purpose is achieved."

Miss Perkins Heads Commission

On Tuesday last President Roosevelt signed the bill passed by Congress as a substitute for the Wagner labor disputes bill, under which he is authorized to set up a national board and regional adjuncts to investigate issues between employer and employed arising out of the labor provisions of the Recovery Act.

Mike F. Tighe, international president of the Amalgamated, and three other officers, accompanied by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, went to the White House to request President Roosevelt to transmit to the steel operators the three-man, impartial board plan proposed by Green at the Pittsburgh meeting of the Amalgamated, which approved the proposal.

The President's reply was to name Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, to serve as negotiator between the steel mill owners and the steel workers who have threatened to strike over collective bargaining.

The chief executive said in a formal statement

that he had "discussed with the secretary of labor every detail of the proposal "made by the Amalgamated."

Company Union Propaganda

Meanwhile in an advance released in New York, the magazine "Iron Age" announced results of a special secret poll of steel workers held last week.

These results supply "interesting evidence as to why the widely heralded steel strike did not and will not materialize," "Iron Age" will say in its issue of June 21.

"The highest strike vote," according to the publication, "was at the Farrell works of the Carnegie Steel Company, where 251 ballots were in favor of a walkout, and 3176 were against such a move."

"In this case the total strike vote represented 7½ per cent of the total vote. At the other plants of the U. S. Steel Corporation the strike vote ran below 5 per cent of the total vote.

"Opposition to the Amalgamated Union was also indicated by high participation of employees in the primary elections under the employee representation plan. Of more than 100,000 eligibles at

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Industrial Spying by "Trusted Employees"

A sensational story indicating that a movement is on foot in San Francisco to "weed out" so-called "radical" employees of industrial establishments, by encouraging workers to spy on one another and report to the employers, is printed in the San Francisco "News" under the by-line of Arthur Caylor, the columnist. The fact that an organization is in operation in the city devoted to this nefarious practice will be news to the trades unionists in San Francisco, who will not fail to see the possibilities for stirring up strife and dissension not only between employer and employee but between the employees themselves. The story is as follows:

"A private yet co-operative secret service organization designed to disclose who's who among the reds, and what they're up to, has started here in the Industrial Identification Bureau, with offices in the Mills building.

"The idea is to sell a service to employers which includes several things. Units in individual service plants will be on the qui vive for agitating employees.

"Well-Screened Eye" on Lookout

"Another well-screened eye will be on the lookout for signs of Muscovite yeast in the unions. Finally, much of the information gleaned here and there will be interchanged by a sort of clearing house.

"In charge of the project is Charles W. Burke, former army intelligence man.

"The industrial surveillance set-up consists of a group of twenty-three men to the plant. Privates report to corporals, who report to sergeants, and so on until the information comes to the plant executive in charge.

"He can determine whether the information should be kept quiet or sent on to the bureau, where it would be available to other subscribers.

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Sensational Statements

"Aside from any argument as to the accuracy of their information, there's a growing belief among conservative employers that radicals are responsible for a high percentage of local labor troubles.

"The report of a Chamber of Commerce committee, based considerably on reports from police, indicated such an increase in radical numbers, insiders say, that it was practically the motivation of the demand to open the port.

"In some quarters talk that the Third Internationale is responsible for the continuation of the strike—largely by padding the membership rolls of the I. L. A.—is accepted without question."

ORDERS STRIKERS REINSTATED

The National Labor Board has announced its decision in the dispute between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Hatch Hosiery Co., Belmont, N. C., directing the company to reinstate all striking employees by June 20. A strike of 52 out of 102 employees of the company began February 9, following refusal of the management to reinstate six union workers who had been laid off and two who had been transferred to less desirable work a few days after they joined the Hosiery Workers' Federation.

United States Senate Approves

League of Nations Labor Body

The Senate unanimously approved a joint resolution empowering the President to accept membership for the United States in the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations. The resolution had previously received the indorsement of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Under its terms the President is "authorized to accept membership for the government of the United States of America in the International Labor Organization, which, through its general conference of representatives of its members and through its international labor office, collects information concerning labor throughout the world and prepares international conventions for the consideration of member governments with a view to improving conditions of labor."

A second section provides that in accepting such membership the President shall assume for the United States "no obligation under the covenant of the League of Nations."

New Planning Board For Building Trades

Organization of the Construction Industry Planning and Adjustment Board, called one of the most important agencies set up under the construction industry code, has been completed with the appointment of an impartial chairman and ten employer representatives and ten labor representatives. Sullivan W. Jones, nationally known New York engineer, is the impartial chairman.

The ten labor representatives, nominated by the employees in the industry, selected by the Labor Advisory Board and approved by National Recovery Administrator Johnson, are as follows:

Labor Representatives on Board

M. J. McDonough, president Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; John J. Hynes, president Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; William L. Hutcheson, president United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; M. J. Colleran, president Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association; John Coefield, president United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters; Harry C. Bates, president Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union; L. P. Lindelof, president Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; D. W. Tracy, president International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; P. J. Morrin, president International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; J. V. Moreschi, president International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union.

Importance of Task

General Johnson, Recovery administrator, commenting on the importance of this board, said:

"The task which the President has suggested that the board undertake immediately is that of making a thorough study of trade jurisdictional disputes, their causes and origins, and methods for their prevention and amicable solution. Its findings and recommendations are to be submitted to the President for consideration and appropriate action. If the board accomplishes this one result it will have removed a cause of grave injury to employers, employees, and the public."

ANOTHER WONDERFUL INVENTION

A new method of welding steel pipe which may force scrapping of present equipment in the \$200,000,000 pipe industry has been announced by Howard J. Burnish, electro-chemist and steel mill designer. The new process is said to produce a pipe in which the seam can not be detected even by micro-photographs. A stronger weld, retention of the original qualities of the metal at the welding point and freedom from corrosion by ground currents—particularly in oil fields—are advantages.

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Amusement Industry Benefited by Codes

After an absence of three weeks, Anthony Noriega, vice-president of the San Francisco Labor Council, occupied his customary station at the meeting last Friday night. He had just returned from Louisville, Ky., where, with his fellow-delegate, George Ward, he had represented the California State Theatrical Federation at the annual convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators, in session from June 4 to 9.

The activities of the convention, according to "Tony," would fill a book. Among the more important propositions adopted was one calculated to wipe out the pernicious permit system which has been prevalent in Eastern cities. This is to be accomplished by permitting no more than five apprentices to every twenty journeymen.

An attempt to reduce the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer was overwhelmingly defeated, in the belief that the convention would set a bad example to employers by reducing salaries.

George E. Brown of Chicago was elected president, vice W. C. Elliott, who refused to be a candidate for re-election. Fred J. Dempsey was re-elected general secretary-treasurer, and three new vice-presidents were elected. Thomas Malloy of Chicago and T. V. Green of New York were elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco.

A report to the convention submitted by Assistant President Krouse revealed some interesting facts relative to the operation of the codes for the amusement industry.

"A study of all the codes enacted," says Krouse, "reveals that our codes are the only ones in which the prevailing scale of wages fixed by a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is set forth as the minimum pay under the code. Most of the codes provide for forty hours per week, with a 40 cents per hour minimum for skilled workers. The unfair effects of such provisions were quickly noted throughout the country. Where an employer had to raise wages in order to pay the minimum prescribed by the code of industry he would immediately cut the wages of higher paid employees. Thus no new purchasing power was created and the intent and spirit of the National Industry Recovery Act was defeated. . . . Labor secured fair and just treatment only in the codes of fair competition affecting the amusement industry."

Employment throughout the ranks of the organization was increased in 152 localities, "which condition has been attributed directly to the codes," says Krouse. He reports also a decision by a division administrator in St. Louis by which \$17,000 in back salaries was collected. The organization of three non-union theaters in Milwaukee, aside from the results obtained in thirty-seven other jurisdictions, is declared to be "probably the finest achievement of all."

Krouse declares that "we should broadcast to

the world our great debt to President Roosevelt for conceiving, initiating and effecting his National Industrial Recovery program."

Miss Grace Abbott Resigns As Chief of Children's Bureau

Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has resigned to accept the post of professor of public welfare in the University of Chicago and editor in chief of the university's "Social Service Review."

Appointed in 1921 to succeed the late Julia C. Lathrop, who organized the bureau on its creation in 1912 and served for nine years as its director before resigning to return to her home in Rockford, Ill., Miss Abbott has directed the work of the bureau for thirteen years. She has served in Washington under five Presidents, having gone there during the Wilson administration in 1917 as director of the bureau's child labor division to administer the first federal child labor law.

STEEL STRIKE AVERTED

(Continued from Page One)

the 25 plants where primaries were held, over 90 per cent voted."

How Voting Was Conducted

"Labor," official journal of the railroad brotherhoods, in its issue of June 19, explodes the sensational claims of the "Iron Age" quoted above, and gives details as to the coercive methods used in obtaining the results given. Says the labor newspaper:

"During the past week the steel employers have flooded the nation with propaganda about their employees having voted 'overwhelmingly' not to strike and about the 'enormous majorities' by which the workers are choosing 'company unions.'"

"In one mill, where more than 75 per cent of the employees are members of the A. F. of L. organizations, the steel bosses announced that the workers are 'unanimous' for the 'company union.'"

"The method of conducting these 'company union' elections is about the same as the way the companies are taking their 'strike votes' among the workers."

"A typical method is to call the workers into the office one at a time and ask them: 'Do you want to continue working for this company?' And when the man invariably answers 'Yes,' he is recorded as 'voting against a strike and expressing satisfaction with working conditions.'"

TRY THIS ON YOUR COUNTENANCE

Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched.—Fuller.

Norris-LaGuardia Act Upheld in Court Test

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York in a notable decision has upheld the constitutionality of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunctions act. The act forbids the granting of injunctions by the federal courts in labor disputes except in cases where fraud and violence are proved to exist.

The court ruled that it could not interfere with any attempt by organized labor to bring about the closed shop, engage in strikes or sympathetic strikes or in any other legitimate and peaceful efforts to bring pressure to bear upon employers to achieve the purposes of a union.

The decision, written by Judge Martin T. Manton and concurred in by Judge Augustus N. Hand and Judge Harris B. Chase, was upon the injunction application of a group of employers in the construction industry against officers of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

The injunction suit had been in the courts since 1924. It was decided originally in favor of the employers by the federal courts, but was recently ordered retried by the United States Supreme Court on technical grounds.

MINERS LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS

Officials of the United Mine Workers of America perfected preparations for the removal of their international headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C. Removal of the office files and fixtures to the new headquarters will be completed in July.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone Market 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| | Year |
|--|--------|
| Single subscriptions..... | \$1.50 |
| To unions, each subscription..... | 1.00 |
| (When subscribing for entire membership) | |
| Single copies..... | .05 |

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1934

Real Issue in Strike

It is not too much to say that few persons acquainted with the prevailing sentiment among the rank and file of San Francisco trade unions expected that the agreement arrived at last Saturday by representatives of the Waterfront Employers' Union, the Industrial Association and certain union leaders would be ratified by the membership of the Longshoremen's Union.

The reason is no mystery; it has been apparent for weeks. And it must be made plain to those who speak for the workers before any settlement of the controversy involving thousands of workers engaged in the shipping industry is possible.

At the outset of the controversy the employers deliberately took the position that the "union shop," or the "closed shop," as they are pleased to term it, was illegal under the provisions of the Recovery Act. Notwithstanding the fact that the shipping code is not yet in effect, and therefore has no connection with the present controversy, they have reiterated this glaring untruth on several occasions, until it is possible that they may believe it themselves, according to the adage that a lie repeated often enough passes for truth.

Despite the fact that high officials of the N.R.A. have nailed this lie, the representatives of the shipping interests have assumed the virtuous stand that they will not break the law.

Alarmed at the possibility that this position might be assumed generally by employers, workers in other groups have been impelled to stand behind the marine and waterfront workers under the general belief that they represented the "shock troops" in a general defense of the trade union position against the assault upon the union shop and for the installation of the "open shop" even in industries which had recognized union contracts for generations.

The splendid solidarity displayed by the workers in this struggle must by this time have convinced the shipping interests that they have no mean enemy to deal with. They themselves have compelled a line-up of forces in behalf of a principle in which the comparatively young organization of longshoremen is but a small unit. In defense of the right of the workers to organize and to conduct their organizations along trade union lines there can be no compromise now. The battle must be won!

Fraud is charged in connection with the petitions for placing a Communist party ticket on the November ballot. After a check of 7500 signatures Registrar of Voters C. J. Collins announces 4500 are bogus,

Substitute for Wagner Bill

The shelving of the Wagner bill and the adoption of a substitute measure causes sincere disappointment to the workers of the country who had been led to hope that legislation would be enacted to clear up alleged ambiguities in the Recovery Act and redeem the promise to guarantee collective bargaining.

The section covering the boards to be set up under the new bill, as pointed out by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, "fails to prescribe the powers and limitations" of such boards, which leaves the situation precisely as it was, with employers reading into the Recovery Act a meaning that was foreign to the intention of its authors and sponsors.

In the anxiety of business interests to benefit by legislation which sanctioned practices strictly prohibited by anti-trust laws they were willing to offer a sop to labor in the form of an empty promise to guarantee collective bargaining. From the moment they had perfected organization among employers they sought the nullification of the promise to labor and defied the law's ban on company unions. The Wagner bill attempted to remedy this situation and make plain the rights of labor as sought to be conferred by the Recovery Act.

We may now look for a continuation of the policy announced in the automobile strike "settlement," whereby minority as well as majority representation in labor disputes is recognized. The result will be chaos. Company unions and legitimate labor unions can not exist in one industrial establishment.

Jurisdiction of Brewery Workers

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held in San Francisco next October, is likely to be the scene of a repetition of the bitter jurisdictional struggle between the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America on the one hand and the Teamsters', Engineers' and Firemen's International Unions on the other.

It will be recalled that the convention of the A. F. of L. held in Washington last year decided that teamsters and chauffeurs, even though employed by brewery manufacturing interests, come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The Brewery Workers have protested the decision, and upon the suggestion of President Green of the A. F. of L. a ballot of the membership was taken recently on a proposition to comply with the demand of the convention. The result was 170 in favor of accepting the proposition and 24,161 against.

In an exchange of correspondence between President Green and Joseph Obergfell, secretary-treasurer of the Brewery Workers, the A. F. of L. executive says:

"The executive council can make only one choice, and that is to insist upon your International Union accepting the decision of the convention, recognizing the authority of the convention of the American Federation of Labor to settle this jurisdictional dispute, and to co-operate with all parties interested in applying the decision before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor meets in San Francisco, Calif., during the month of October, 1934."

President Green suggests a meeting in Washington with officials of the Brewery Workers to consider this jurisdictional dispute and to formulate plans and policies "by which the decision of the convention may be carried out."

In his reply Secretary-Treasurer Obergfell points out inconsistencies in the position of the American Federation. President Green had insisted that the convention was supreme, and the Brewery Workers' secretary recalls that the Seattle convention in 1913 had upheld the Brewery Workers in their

claim for jurisdiction over brewery teamsters, and that this action was reaffirmed by the San Francisco convention of 1915. However, he says, in April, 1933, the executive council reversed the action of the convention, which he terms usurpation of authority. Referring to the vote of the Brewery Workers, which Green had said was disappointing to him, the writer says:

"I am wondering if you had any idea that a family banded together for nearly fifty years could look with favor upon a proposition to divide them."

Obergfell, however, agrees to meet with Green to discuss the matter.

How to Fight Communism

H. L. Walker, manager of the State Free Employment Agency in Bakersfield, recounts a well-known fact when he says that "there is no attempt on the part of communist-inspired organizations to conceal the fact that they are out to tear down the American Federation of Labor organizations."

"Here in Kern County," he continues, "we have learned a lesson from the cotton strike. Vigilante committees and communist leadership of workers are a thing of the past, because sensible growers have come to see that the best way to defeat communism is to pay reasonable wages and adopt a friendly attitude toward workers. The idea of workers and employers fighting each other is fundamentally a reversion to cave-man days, and it is time that everyone realize that force solves nothing."

There is sound sense in what the state official says. But he might have gone farther without danger of error. If employers desire to avoid communist domination of workers there is no better insurance than to enter into agreements with bona fide labor organizations to pay decent wages for reasonable hours of labor. The fight against communism should not be left entirely to the unions. Everyone knows that communism finds fertile ground for propagation where low wages and long hours prevail. Good wages and decent living conditions are the best antidote against communism.

Splendid Union Argument

Claiming that neither the California minimum wage law for women nor the N.R.A. has been able to protect the woman worker because "they have no teeth," Florence Mary Seymour contributes a splendid argument for unionism to the "Pulse" column of the "News." She says:

"When a girl in the restaurant business works non-union she gets from \$6 to \$10 a week, but when she works union she gets from \$16.50 to \$18 a week (plus her food)."

"She gladly pays her union dues, and the union goes to the bat for her, protects her and pays her back, in higher wages, 100 per cent."

"What this country needs is some organization which will fight the good fight for the down-trodden and oppressed, not the 'ballyhoo' of 'Hoey' Johnson and his stablemates of the N.R.A."

"The return of prosperity in this country depends solely on the purchasing power of the masses."

"The purchasing power of the masses depends exclusively on union organized labor."

The "agent provocateur," from the time of the French revolution, always has been looked upon with contempt by his fellows. Actuated not by virtue or patriotism, but in most cases by sordid motives, his efforts are devoted to the most vicious ends. The introduction of such an agent into the industrial activities of San Francisco will be looked upon with disfavor by a community which depends upon harmony between employer and employee. To bring about a condition under which every worker will be justified in looking with suspicion on his fellows bodes ill for industrial peace.

From Labor Viewpoint

One of the provisions of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor is to "aid and encourage the labor press of America." Your union is a part of the American Federation of Labor. What is it doing to "aid and encourage" the local labor newspaper? Are its members enrolled on the subscription lists of the publication which is devoted to your interests?

It required considerable courage on the part of William Green to appear before that convention of steel workers determined to cross swords with the steel trust and "urge and insist" that it "act favorably on this proposal" to postpone action. Let us hope that no mistake was made. Postponement of an inevitable battle allows opportunity for the enemy to fortify its position.

The non-metropolitan newspaper publishing and printing industry code authority taxes its members \$10 for each establishment and \$6 for each employee. It is asking approval of a budget for the period February 26, 1934, to December 31, 1934, of \$690,216. One is inclined to wonder what legitimate activities can call for such expenditures. One satisfaction is that if the printers get nothing from the code somebody evidently does.

John M. Pierce, tax counselor for the California Taxpayers' Association, says that "probably the most satisfactory method of protecting local government against excessive indebtedness is to limit the voters having the approval of bond issues to owners of real property." Having by means of a sales tax slipped onto the shoulders of the general public, including those who own no property, real or otherwise, 50 per cent of the property tax, the patriotic tax reformer would now disfranchise the citizen who has assumed his tax burden!

"Self-government of industry would be a misnomer and a sham unless there were a recognized, uncontested opportunity for the workers to organize themselves and to bargain collectively with their employers." Thus spoke General Johnson at the celebration of the end of the first year of the Recovery Act. Had the general insisted upon this recognized, uncontested opportunity on several crucial tests the country would not now be in the throes of industrial strife caused by the determination of labor to exercise this "opportunity."

Paul V. Betters, executive secretary of the United States Conference of Mayors, while in New Orleans conferring with Mayor T. Semmes Walmaley, said: "There are more people on relief today than there were during the worst days of the depression. We estimate that there are 4,700,000 families or approximately 20,000,000 persons, who are on relief. Some long-term measure must be placed in effect to take care of these people before Congress adjourns. If nothing is done by the federal government at least one-half of the cities in America are going bankrupt."

Addressing a group of industrial leaders at Philadelphia recently, Dr. Paul H. Nystrom of Columbia University told his hearers that the most effective allies of communism are American business men. He said that "reds" and business men are "marching in perfect formation to force the government to permanently participate in the conduct of industry." The communists, he declared, are doing their job deliberately, while "greed-blinded" business men are "willing to sacrifice everything so long as they can get their hands on the immediate dollar, wholly blinded to consequences."

The American Newspaper Guild, in convention at Minneapolis, adopted a code of ethics which a news writer describes as "utopian." One of its tenets is that "the guild should work against any suppression of news by privileged persons or groups, including advertisers, commercial powers and friends of newspaper men." A big order, to be sure! But a resolution calling for "freedom of conscience" is even bigger. Members are exhorted "to tell the truth accurately, not to distort or suppress facts such as might lead to economic, industrial or military wars." Can it be possible that the daily press, for instance, resorts to distortion and suppression of facts? Well, ask any printer!

"The wage problem is not merely a technical question of providing enough purchasing power to keep industry running at full speed," says Senator Wagner. He continues: "We can not justify ourselves of stopping short when that level is reached. We must go on to create a fairer system, in which the worker will share equitably in our great wealth and live in comfort and security. To deny this right to men who are intelligent is to invite unrest and violence." These words of the New York senator are respectfully commended to the members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and especially its president. They are not the utterances of an alarmist, but of an eminently practical statesman. He can not be justly accused of "radicalism."

The hue and cry of the shipping and business interests that "radicalism" is rampant on the waterfront and in the interior agricultural valleys should not mislead the public. Undoubtedly there is at present "radicalism" in all walks of life, probably due to the general disregard for law on the part of the big interests. Had the shipping code been adopted on the lines laid down in the Recovery Act, with recognition of collective bargaining, and with an honest effort to live up to the law, little would have been heard of "radicalism." Also the denial of constitutional rights to workers in the agricultural districts and the institution of mob rule by the growers has done more to create radicalism than even the beggarly wages offered the workers.

The weapon with which General Johnson announced vociferously on many occasions he was about to "clamp down" on recalcitrant employers under the N.R.A. codes has been thrown in the discard. On June 16, the birthday of the Recovery Act, the licensing clause of that measure expired by limitation, and no attempt was made to renew it. From now on the Recovery Act will be in fact what it has really been from the start—a recognition of the right of industry to organize for mutual benefit, with a suggestion that it MAY allow labor to do likewise. If it refuse to allow collective bargaining by employees not even a slap on the wrist will be inflicted. But, code or no code, labor still has the right to organize, and if strong enough it can compel collective bargaining, as it did long before N.R.A. emerged from Dreamland.

THE CASE OF TOM MOONEY

When the Mooney case reaches the Supreme Court of the United States it will be confronted with its own decision in the Scottsboro case, that mob intimidation destroys the due process of law prescribed by the fourteenth amendment. The court will have to answer this question: Are not perjury and mob action equally destructive of due process of law? Students of the facts predict that the supreme judicial body of the nation will answer in the affirmative and order the State of California to remove the striped suit from Tom Mooney and restore him to the liberty of which he has been unjustly deprived for many years.—"A. F. of L. News."

For Health Insurance

Indorsement of a nation-wide movement to support means of providing "more adequate medical service for the whole community through a system of voluntary, prepayment health insurance" has been given by the American College of Surgeons.

This step was taken after the board of regents, the governing body of the college, had adopted the report of the medical service board, submitted after eight months of study of the question of periodic prepayments by Americans of moderate means for hospitalization and medical care. It was the college's first pronouncement on a subject which has created controversy in medical circles.

Care of the indigent sick, the regents said, should be "a direct obligation upon the community." They recommended, also, that physicians and surgeons co-operate to dispel ignorance and credulity in certain groups of the public regarding the resources of medicine.

The board recommended that under such a plan patients be allowed free choice of hospitals and physicians and that the compensation of physicians and hospitals be estimated "with due regard" to resources available in the periodic payment fund.

SOLIDIFYING LABOR'S RANKS

The International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America have enrolled in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, it was announced at the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington. All of the eligible national and international unions are now members of the department, officials stated.

PREDICTS N.R.A. FAILURE

President Roosevelt's public works program was attacked at the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, by M. Tchourtchine, representing the Yugoslav employers, on the ground that it upset budgetary equilibrium. While admitting that President Roosevelt's social policy had achieved some success, he said the planned economy of the United States would fail because the means of production are not available. He declared socialism is beginning to develop in the United States.

IMPERIAL VALLEY OUTRAGES

Another A. C. L. U. attorney, Ernest Besig, has been assaulted in the Imperial Valley. He is the fifth lawyer to be mistreated since the terror began in that region last January. It will be recalled that A. L. Wirin was kidnapped, robbed, beaten up, threatened with death, and left on the desert eleven miles from Calipatria. Clarence Lynch of Phoenix, Ariz., was grabbed for vagrancy and kept in jail many days, finally establishing his right to freedom by a court trial. Grover C. Johnson of San Bernardino was assaulted viciously by the vigilantes on the courthouse steps at El Centro after having successfully freed two prisoners by habeas corpus proceedings. Wilmer Breeden of San Diego was assaulted in Brawley only eighty feet from Police Justice Griffin's court room a few weeks ago. Besig had been asked by the Civil Liberties Union to visit the Valley to make investigations regarding seven working men who were recently convicted and sentenced to terms in the county jail at El Centro. He went to the Valley after General Glassford had promised to give him protection while he was there; telegrams had been dispatched to Glassford and Sheriff Campbell apprising them of Besig's visit and asking their protection.—"Open Forum."

Old-Age Pension Bill For Railroad Workers

The United States Senate passed by unanimous vote the Hatfield-Wagner bill providing a retirement system for railroad employees, despite the desire of Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation Joseph B. Eastman, that he be given time to study this matter thoroughly before legislation is passed.

All carriers coming within the scope of the railway labor act are to be treated as one employer for the purpose of the act.

The old-age pension or annuity is to be based upon the wages and the length of service of employees upon all railroads, with specified maximum limits. Payments are to be provided through funds created by joint contributions from railroads and employees.

The treasury of the United States is made the depository for these funds. Payments to be made from such funds are limited to the amounts provided by the railroads and employees, and no burden is placed on the public treasury.

The employees are required to contribute 2 per cent of the compensation paid to them by the carrier and the carrier to contribute an amount equal to twice the amount contributed by its employees.

Administration of the system is to be under direction and supervision of a board composed of three members, to be appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Michigan Regional Labor Board Safeguards Employees' Rights

The Detroit Regional Labor Board has found the management of the Ann Arbor "Press," Ann Arbor, Mich., guilty of having discriminated against two of its employees for their union activities.

The complaint was filed by the Ann Arbor Trades and Labor Assembly on behalf of two members of the newly organized Ann Arbor local of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. One of the men, the secretary of the union, was discharged the next day after he took office; the other man, well known

by his associates as a competent workman, was dismissed for alleged "incompetency."

The Regional Labor Board found that both men had been "discriminated against by the Ann Arbor 'Press' and discharged for their union activities." The board recommended that they be "reinstated and paid for lost time."

On the broader question of union rights under the N.R.A. the board found that the "Ann Arbor 'Press' had interfered with the rights of its employees to organize a union."

APPEALS FOR FAIR WAGES

In an address to an audience of 8000 at Raleigh, N. C., Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appealed for fair wages, backed by an informed public opinion, for the benefit of the nation as a whole. "We women have a very heavy responsibility," she said. "And only if we take the trouble to now, can we meet the crisis. We are not at war, but we are meeting the crisis just as in war. We have reached a point in our civilization where we have to readjust ourselves for new conditions."

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS

The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers will be held in Chicago, at the Medinah Michigan Avenue Club, the week of June 25. The theme will be "Educational Recovery." Particular stress will be laid upon the responsibility of the teachers in the present plight of the schools.

INCREASE FOR GOLD MINERS

A 10 per cent wage increase, which probably will affect nearly 1500 workers in the gold mines, was announced at Grass Valley, Calif., this week. The prevailing scale is now \$4.75 to \$5.25 a day.

Million Workers Reported Affected by Labor Board Cases

Ten thousand men found to have been discriminated against and unjustly discharged were reinstated by decisions of the National Labor Board and nineteen Regional Labor Boards from their inception up to June 1, 1934, a statistical summary of the board's work reveals.

Of a total of 3755 cases, the primary cause of complaint in 2655 cases was alleged violation of Section 7-a, the collective bargaining provision of the Recovery Act.

"The summaries show that of over 2,000,000 workers directly affected by Labor Board cases," Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, said, "an estimated 1,750,000 have been returned to work, or kept at work, or had their other disputes adjusted.

"There was a total of 3755 cases, of which 3061, or 80 per cent, were settled by the boards. Approximately two-thirds of these settlements were agreements, and agreements spell sound settlements."

Labor Disappointed With Substitute Bill

Despite the fact that the influence of organized labor was thrown firmly against the bill introduced in the Senate as a substitute or compromise for the Wagner labor disputes bill in a statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the measure was adopted in the closing hours of Congress has been signed by the President.

The compromise measure authorizes the President to establish boards throughout all industry for the mediation of labor disputes. The boards will be empowered to order and conduct elections among employees to determine representation under collective bargaining, with the ruling power of the whole system vested in the President.

"The submission of a compromise Wagner bill is a keen disappointment to labor," said Green. "It lacks the vital provisions of the Wagner disputes act and as submitted is susceptible of varied interpretations.

"Labor is unwilling to give indorsement to a measure which provides for the creation of a board or boards to investigate and deal with labor's grievances, complaints and disputes which does not clearly define and prescribe the powers and limitations of such board or boards."

FINED FOR CODE VIOLATION

Clyde Mills, Inc., of Westerly, R. I., was fined \$100 for violation of the cotton textile code labor provisions. United States District Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, imposing the fine after the company had entered a plea of guilty, explained that the amount was low because of the defendant's financial condition. The violation was failure to pay the code minimum wage during the week ended January 5, 1934. The company agreed to comply strictly with the terms of the code in the future and to make satisfactory restitution of back wages to the employees.

CANADIAN LABOR RESTIVE

Strikes have been flaring across Canada. Even workers on public relief jobs in some parts of Alberta have struck against degrading conditions.

How Grafters Are Disposed Of By Russian Soviet Government

The determination of the Soviet Government to stamp out grafting brought sentences of death by the firing squad to six men who were the most grievous offenders among twenty-nine convicted after a ten-day trial at Kiev, in the Ukraine.

Fourteen of the offenders were given prison terms ranging from two to ten years, and nine others were sentenced to one-year terms of compulsory labor.

The charges against them were giving and taking bribes, systematic pillaging of state property, filching and selling of manufactured goods; speculating in foreign money on the "black bourse," a very serious offense in the Soviet Union; and, "violation of socialist discipline."



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A Symbol of Fair Conditions for the Worker

Weirton Steel Case Hearing Has Been Set

Judge John P. Nields, in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Del., has set September 5 for the trial in the petition by the government for a permanent injunction restraining the Weirton Steel Company from interfering with election of collective bargaining representatives by its employees in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The court recently refused to grant the government a temporary injunction after a hearing which was considered the first step in a vital test case of the constitutionality of the N.R.A. The court's refusal was based on the claim that the case was a labor dispute and that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law prohibited federal judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes unless the witnesses gave testimony in open court instead of by affidavit.

Judge Nields announced he would not allow anything to interfere with justice and delay the proceedings. Attorneys for both sides said that the trial would take about two months and that several hundred witnesses would be summoned.

The government charged in the preliminary injunction hearing that executives of the steel company prevented employees from organizing and freely selecting their own representatives for collective bargaining.

The company, employing about 13,000 men at Weirton and Clarksburg, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio, contended a majority of its workers were satisfied with a "company union" and based its defense on the unconstitutionality of the Recovery Act.

Hosiery Workers Formulate Plans For Shorter Hours, Higher Pay

Emil Rieve of Milwaukee was unanimously re-elected president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers at its annual convention at Reading, Pa. Alexander McKeown of Philadelphia was re-elected first vice-president. The position of third vice-president was abolished, but John Banschowicz of Milwaukee, former third vice-president, remains a member of the national executive board.

Final action of the convention was to vote extraordinary powers to the national executive board to call a general strike in the trade if necessary in order to force a reduction in the present code limitation on the work week. Delegates demanded a sixty-hour two-shift machine hour limitation per week in place of the present limitation of eighty hours divided in two shifts. Wages must be increased to enable earnings to remain at least on a level as high as now obtains under the forty-hour work-week, the delegates demand.

BUILDING ON INCREASE

May building activity in the San Francisco Bay District was appreciably higher than in April, according to the monthly survey compiled by the California Land Title Association. The grand total for the group rose from \$865,460 to \$1,146,213. The increase in construction was noticeable in all types of building.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Alice Hawkes-Bennett, member of Typographical Union No. 21; Frank A. Jarvinen, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90; Robert W. Hartwick, Beer Drivers' Union No. 227; Ephrem McNeil, Carpenters' Union No. 483.

VACATIONS AND OVERTIME

Permission to trade summer vacations for longer hours in a peak season has been denied A. C. McClung & Co., Chicago, thus setting a precedent by N.R.A. in this matter. The firm asked for an exemption from the hours provision of the whole-sale code on the ground that it desired to work its employees forty-five hours instead of the allowable forty hours from September 1 to December 31, and in return would agree to give two weeks' vacation with pay some time during the summer. All divisions of the N.R.A. to which the matter was referred made adverse reports.

DISCHARGED WORKERS REINSTATED

The National Labor Board has ruled that seven employees of the Birtman Electric Company, Chicago, alleged to have been discriminated against by their discharge October 17, 1933, the day after a collective bargaining conference with company officials, should be reinstated to their former positions.

HOME WORK ABOLISHED

Home work for approximately 10,000 women and children was officially ended when embroidery work was removed from the home to the factory by the code of fair competition for the pleating, stitching, bonnaz and hand-embroidery industry. The figure was announced by Ivar Axelsson, executive director of the code authority for that industry in New York.

BUTCHERS WIN STRIKE

Butcher workmen of Baltimore, Md., have returned to work, with their employers agreeing to deal with union spokesmen. This marks another in a long chain of victories won by the Butcher Workmen. Baltimore truck drivers remain out, with their strike spreading to surrounding territory.

Bakery Union's Plan to Enforce Repudiated Code for Industry

An offer to organize at once 10,000 union bakery owners to enforce the bakery industry code as approved by President Roosevelt was contained in a telegram to Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson from Financial Secretary-Treasurer A. A. Myrup of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. The union took this action following repudiation of the code by the Bakers' Council, the organization of employing bakers who filed the code.

A NEW RIVAL FOR COAL

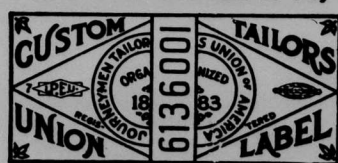
Petroleum carbon is just coming into use as another rival of coal. It is a petroleum by-product, the residue left in stills after completion of the refining process. Crushed into pea to egg sizes, it is used for domestic heating purposes.

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Union Is Insistent On Racial Equality

Delegates to the annual convention in Chicago of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, boasting a membership of 200,000, voted unanimously to move from the Medinah Club to the Morrison Hotel because of the former's discrimination against a dozen negro delegates.

In explaining the union's stand, David Dubinsky, president of the I. L. G. W. U., said:

"At the time we selected the Medinah Club as headquarters and meeting place for our convention we explicitly agreed with the management of the club that our negro delegates would be admitted to the convention hall and to lobbies on a basis of equality with white delegates. This promise, however, the management failed to keep and the negro delegates were from the start discriminated against and lastly were refused permission to use the front entrance to the hotel and were not allowed to use the regular elevators to reach the meeting hall. We regard such an attitude as un-American and discriminatory against a group of workers and citizens on account of their race and color. We protested against this to the management but to no avail.

"As an organization committed to the principles of civic equality and fair play to all races and nationalities, we therefore decided to move."

ORGANIZATION ALONE EFFECTIVE

Let us understand well that so long as labor was dependent on the will of its employers it was always oppressed; that so long as it expected help and sympathy from the outside not any did it receive; that it was only when it organized in self-defense that it was able to force upon the public—on governments and corporations—even a bare recognition of its grievances; and that it was by the strength of organization alone that it has been able to compel the granting of its reasonable demands.—Father York.

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON

JUNE 24th

AT 2 O'CLOCK

RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

While the disposition of the usual month's work of San Francisco Typographical Union was accomplished at last Sunday's meeting, the burden was added to because of the feeling of regret and sorrow occasioned by the death of its reading clerk and three other members and the illness and consequent absence of Secretary-Treasurer Michelson from his customary station. . . . With W. N. Mappin acting as secretary, and Mrs. Emma C. Smith assuming the duty of reading clerk, the meeting swung into action promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. . . . Two members were officially dropped from the roll after the reasons therefor had been announced. With this action, and the deposit and withdrawal of an equal number (twenty-nine) of traveling cards, and four deaths and two initiations during the month, the numerical strength of the membership on June 16 was 1461, against 1465 on May 19. . . . But one proposition for membership was received, that of W. J. Scholz, an apprentice who learned his trade in the office of Phillips & Van Orden. . . . Reports on the progress and status as apprentices of Saverio Vicino, Victor Cimino, Emmet Gillespie and George Langridge were made by the apprentice committee, and recommendations as to their rating and future instruction concurred in. . . . Their applications for membership having been approved by the union, James Bruce, Louis Carle, R. Di Grazia, Samuel Lewis and D. J. Piro were obligated and received as journeyman members. . . . J. F. Broderick, G. C. Garcia and W. A. Schuster, graduates in the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing, were presented with their diplomas. . . . Incorporated in the executive committee's report was correspondence bearing on the strike of the marine crafts and other subjects created by action of the union. The report also contained information as to the status of a case on appeal to the executive council of the I. T. U., and the decision of the committee in a case on appeal from a "News" chapel action. On recommendation, the request of Miss Amelia Rice for an honorable withdrawal card was granted by the union, a substantial contribution was made for the benefit of the striking waterfront workers, cancellation of union obligations of two deceased members was voted, and representation on the Graphic Arts Labor Board was authorized under certain conditions. . . . The report of the special committee which canvassed the vote at the election of May 23 was adopted, as was the report of the Labor Day committee, which recommended the union's participation in the Labor Day parade. . . . The statement of the scale committee, which reported in detail the proceedings of the negotiation of a newspaper contract, was adopted. . . . With activities in connection with the graphic arts and newspaper codes construction at least at a temporary end, the union withdrew its delegates from conferences where those subjects and their possible effect upon the printing industry were considered. . . . Two applications for the old-age pension were approved. . . . Aubrey Bell, E. C. Browne, A. G. Neilson and J. E. Whiting, delegates-elect to the Chicago convention of the I. T. U., were adminis-

tered the oath of office by Trustee Charles A. Derry, as were Thomas S. Black, J. A. W. McDermott, R. A. Harvie and G. S. Hollis, alternate delegates. . . . Prior to adjournment of the meeting at 4:55 p. m. the membership stood in silence as a mark of respect to the fellows of their craft who had departed this life during the month, and because of whose passing the union's charter will be appropriately draped for thirty days.

The funeral of Mrs. Alice Hawkes-Bernett, who had been reading clerk of the San Francisco Typographical Union for more than a quarter of a century and whose death on June 14 was formally announced to the membership at last Sunday's meeting of the organization, was held at 11 a. m. Monday, June 18, at the chapel of N. Grey & Co. The services were conducted by a Rebekah lodge. Preceding the Rebekah services, Will J. French, a life-long friend and fellow craftsman of Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett, spoke eloquently in tribute to her life and character at her bier, which was almost obscured by an embankment of floral offerings expressive of the esteem in which she was held. Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett was born Alice Baker in San Francisco, and San Francisco was her home city the greater part of her life. A woman of unbounded energy and raised in a trade union atmosphere, she was devoted to its cause and contributed unsparingly of her time and means for its permanency and success. Of course, her direct concern and interest were centered in the welfare of the Typographical Union, which she served with laudable devotion and by which she had been frequently honored. Besides having been its reading clerk for what is believed to have been a record term as to length, she had given generously of her talent to various of its committees, and was one of the union's delegates to the 1927 convention of the International Typographical Union, which was held in Indianapolis, Ind. Not only was Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett, a practical printer, she was a proofreader of recognized ability, and as such had been in the employ of the San Francisco "Examiner" for twenty years preceding her passing. Her last illness was of short duration. She was admitted to Mount Zion Hospital on June 5; nine days later she was called to her final reward. Because of her brief illness, announcement of her death was a shock to her legion of friends. Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett is survived by two daughters, Mrs. George Hearst and Mrs. Pine Eisenfeller, to whom and to others of her bereaved relatives the sympathy of the union is extended. F. J. McCoy, foreman of the "Examiner" composing room; R. L. Smaill, supervisor of the "Examiner" proofroom; J. E. Whiting, "Examiner" chapel chairman, and Thomas S. Black, F. H. Kothe and G. S. Hollis were the honorary pallbearers.

Robert Gross, apprentice member of the union employed in the composing room of the Walter N. Brunt Press, was fatally injured in a crash of bicycles during a race in which he was a contestant in the old stadium at Golden Gate Park last Sunday afternoon. Born in San Francisco April 8, 1909, he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gross, 42 Uranus terrace. The victim of this tragic accident was a likable youth, and gave promise of becoming an exceptionally competent craftsman. He was popular among all his friends, particularly his composing room associates, and his absence from their midst will be felt with the deepest of regret. Mr. Gross' funeral was held at 2 o'clock last Wednesday, with inurnment of his remains at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Several members of the chapel attended the funeral services of the sister of C. P. Stuart in Piedmont. The chapel also sent a wreath.

W. E. Pitschke, formerly of the chapel, has taken the position of editor and manager of a weekly in Daly City. Here's success.

Some of the older boys thought they were back

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Following is comparative vote of mailer unions—excepting Chicago—affiliated with the Mailers' Trade District Union:

| Union | Pres. | 1st V. P. | 2nd V. P. | Sec. | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Howard | Dalton | Baker | Collins | Barrett | Connelly | Keaveny | Randolph | McCoy |
| 1934—Chicago | 226 | 30 | 223 | 23 | 196 | 40 | 12 | 235 | 14 |
| 1932—Chicago | 147 | 180 | 80 | 249 | 67 | 47 | 201 | 243 | 47 |
| 1934—New York | 81 | 338 | 132 | 240 | 151 | 31 | 197 | 118 | 246 |
| 1932—New York | 39 | 728 | 52 | 689 | 47 | 688 | 7 | 59 | 671 |
| 1934—Seattle | 9 | 20 | 12 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 15 |
| 1932—Seattle | 3 | 35 | 6 | 32 | 3 | 35 | 0 | 8 | 30 |

The Mailer Vote:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1934 | 778 | 1192 | 968 | 915 | 833 | 381 | 629 | 910 | 957 |
| 1932 | 562 | 2190 | 599 | 1624 | 466 | 122 | 0 | 752 | 1639 |

In 1932 Testerman received 226 votes for first vice-president; Bentley 1948 for second vice-president.

Comparative vote for president, I. T. U.:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1934—Howard, Charles P. | 28,769 |
| 1934—Dalton, John F. | 21,708 |
| Howard's majority | 7,061 |
| 1932—Howard, Charles P. | 30,026 |
| 1932—Rause, Leon H. | 25,004 |
| Howard's majority | 5,022 |

The Progressive party candidates for the I. T. U. offices making substantial gains in New York Mailers' Union, as well as other M. T. D. U. strongholds, would indicate the alleged "leaders" of the M. T. D. U. are losing ground. It would be interesting to learn the tenor of the explanations that may be forthcoming from M. T. D. U. "spokesmen" concerning the shift in the political mailer mind in unions affiliated with the M. T. D. U.

Indications point to the secession from the I. T. U. movement being in the same boat as the M. T. D. U., and headed for the same place—the abyss. Good time for M. T. D. U. officers to coin another "go-getter" slogan. Judging from the veering of the political mind in their organization, the "new" administration of the M. T. D. U. will be getting off to a fine start at their 1934 convention.

The June meeting of No. 18 convened at 1, adjourning at 2:15 p. m. Good attendance. Session was of a snappy, business-like nature. Considering size of membership, the union voted liberal donation to the striking stevedores' union.

In civil war times one day last week when they saw several men around the building in gray uniforms looking rather blue.

Rumor has it that George Mitchell of the proofroom is getting ready to retire to the farm. Anyway, George has started the orchard by growing a plum tree (or something) in his yard. He intends to hire the bunch to pick the fruit when it is ripe.

Charles Marshall sends us an item for the society column, stating that he is entertaining friends from the East.

The question each commuter is asked each morning is, "How many boats in the bay today?"

The chairman has added duties now since so many go to union meeting, collecting the attendance checks.

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

Chauffeurs' Union.—The following taxicabs are on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council: Black and Brown Cab, Blue Line Cab, Brown Top Cabs Nos. 101-103, DeLuxe Cab Company, Franklin Meter Cabs Nos. 101-102-106, Golden Gate Cab, Graystone Cab No. 20, Green and White Cab Company, Mint Cab Company, Red and White Cab Company, Royal Cab No. 300, Standard Cab No. 12, State Cab Company, White Line Cab, White Top Cabs Nos. 150-200, Chevrolet sedan license No. 1K3297, Chevrolet sedan license No. 3J78, and the Morrison Funeral Home, 401 Baker street.

Hetch Hetchy.—Work is about to begin on construction of a second Bay crossing pipe line which will increase the capacity of the transbay pipes to 100,000,000 gallons daily. This work will cost about \$4,000,000. Construction will begin soon on the enlargement of the O'Shaughnessy dam to its ultimate height of 430 feet, at a cost of about \$3,000,000.

Identification.—McManus—Mrs. Phillips, is your husband home? Mrs. Phillips—Yes, he is in the back yard with the goat. McManus—Shall I have any trouble in finding him? Mrs. Phillips—No, he's the one with the whiskers.

Carmen's Union, Division 518.—The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America paid out in benefits during 1933 a total of \$997,394.21. Each day the benefit payment to our members and beneficiaries amounted to an average of more than \$2732.58. Each hour during the year 1933 Amalgamated benefit payments averaged over \$113.85, or more than \$1.89 a minute. What institution, all things considered, is doing more for its membership than the Amalgamated Association?

Carry It On.—Don't leave your trade unionism on your doorstep, but carry it in and explain what it means to your wife and family. As it benefits your home, then everyone in the household should be told what made it possible to bring better conditions for them. Have your wife read the Labor Clarion; that will do good. It seems a shame so many non-union China-made shirts are sold in San Francisco. How can a man carry a union card and at the same time wear a scab shirt? Have the Labor Clarion forwarded to your homes and there will be less non-union shirts sold.

Laundry Workers.—Brother Charles Keegan of the Laundry Workers requests members of organized labor and their friends when having curtains cleaned to patronize the Perfection Curtain Laundry, 3121 Seventeenth street, and Townsend's Sunlight Cleaners, 564 Eddy street. The Superior Curtain Cleaning Company, located at 160 Fourteenth street, is unfair to the Laundry Workers. Please do not patronize.

California Cable.—Brother Frank Harris and Brother Caleb Chinn have returned to work.

Brother Harris was injured while pulling a chain to change cables, and Brother Chinn was struck by an automobile. The members of Division 518 are all happy to see our two brothers back on the job. The sign-up takes effect the first of the month, and the members of the union expect to see business increase rapidly from now on. Brother Jenkins says he is the best trout fisherman in the state and will prove it during the month of August. But Brother Dumas says Jenkins doesn't know a trout from a catfish. Well, time will tell.

Milk Wagon Drivers.—Brother F. J. Wettstein reports the following members of the union on the sick list: F. Brownfield, K. Bedyan, J. Cousteete, A. Mardigan, A. Prini, N. Correia, J. Scharetg and R. Card. Brother Wettstein requests that the members of the union call on the sick brothers and give a few words of cheer. It is a great tonic—one that you would enjoy yourself were you sick. Brother Casey says the Good Brothers' Dairy is fair to the union and requests the members of organized labor to consider the Good Brothers' Dairy when buying milk.

List of Officers Elected by Laundry Workers' Union No. 26

Intense interest was displayed by members of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 in the election of officers held by that organization last Monday. The total vote was approximately 1700, and some close contests were developed. The successful candidates were:

President, Earl Allard; vice-president, Lawrence Palacios; assistant secretary, Tillie Clifford; treasurer, Anna Brown; sergeants-at-arms, Jack O'Keefe and Earl Young; executive board, Anna Brown, Charles Keegan, Earl Allard, Jack O'Keefe, Charles O'Connor, Earl Young, Nellie Victor, Roy Burt, Margie Lyden and Harry Korts.

MOLDERS' PICNIC NEXT SUNDAY

Don't fail to be among those present at the annual picnic of the Molders' Union, to be held at Neptune Beach, Alameda, next Sunday, June 24. These annual outings of the Molders' Union are among the most enjoyable of the summer's events. Take the family along and participate in the program of games and sports provided by the committee for old and young. And that baseball game between the Molders and the Boilermakers!—you can't afford to miss that. In paying the small admission fee of 40 cents you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the proceeds are to go to the union's sick and death benefit fund. Children will be admitted free.

JOB FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Public works loans to railroads were estimated by public works officials in Washington to have given jobs to 40,000 railway employees and 60,000 other workers.

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GOOD ADVICE TO UNION

Harvey C. Fremming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, told the union biennial convention at Fort Worth, Texas, that labor must not expect too much from the government under the N.R.A. and thereby fail to itself perform functions that are vital to labor's welfare.

"N.R.A. has given the oil worker nothing but the right to organize and bargain collectively," he said. "The rest is up to us."

Fremming indicated that the tendency of oil companies' executives is toward the settlement of workers' grievances through peaceful mediation, but at the same time he pointed out the workers must keep in readiness to show "our economic strength to strike."

MEXICAN OIL MEN STRIKE

Work has been suspended on drilling twenty oil wells in the Chapaco fields, northern Vera Cruz State, Mexico, as the result of a strike of more than 3000 field and plant employees of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company (Royal Dutch Shell group) and a sympathetic quitting of activities by sixty-two unions of workers of the Huasteca Petroleum Company (Standard Oil Co. of Indiana) in the Tampico zone.

Seattle Court Refuses to Enjoin Coeur d'Alene Mine Elections

The National Labor Board has received word that the United States District Court in Seattle has refused an injunction to restrain the Seattle Regional Labor Board from holding elections at several Idaho mines. The mines involved are the Hecla (Wallace), the Bunker Hill and Sullivan (Kellogg), and the Sunshine (Kellogg). In each instance suit was brought by a non-union employee of the mining company against the members of the Seattle board to stay the election which it was on the point of conducting.

The United States attorney in Seattle represented the Regional Labor Board in opposing the plaintiffs' motions for restraining orders. His principal argument was that the bill disclosed no reason for equitable relief, as the holding of an election is a means of gathering evidence and does not affect in any way the rights of the plaintiffs in these suits. Any equitable relief would therefore be premature. As a result of the decision, preparations for holding the elections at once are under way.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 15, 1934.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Vande-leur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, A. W. Lawberg, additional delegate. Seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council. Executive board of San Francisco Photo Engravers, resolution ordering investigation of shops of the trade. Congressman Richard J. Welch, quoting ruling of Treasury Department relative to plumbing at the new San Francisco Mint, to wit: "When the drawings and specifications are prepared for this project consideration will be given to permitting contractors the option of installing a plumbing system in accordance with the plumbing laws of the San Francisco Board of Health or the type of system generally specified by this division." Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn, stating she will take up the plumbing matter for the Mint with the same department.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Retail Delivery Drivers 278.

Referred to Convention Committee—From Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, inclosing a copy of invitation to convention to pay an official visit to Oakland, for suitable arrangement by local convention committee.

Referred to California State Federation of Labor—Telegram from J. B. Nathan of Cannery Workers' Union for financial assistance.

Referred to Strike Committee of Executive Committee—Donations for distribution among striking waterfront unions, from Motion Picture Projectionists, \$200; from Laundry Drivers, \$100; from Teamsters 85, \$1000; from Chauffeurs 265, \$1000; and pledges of contributions from Machinists 68, Laundry Workers 26 and Waitresses 48.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Morrison's Funeral Home, 401 Baker.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

indorsement of wage scale and agreement of Window Cleaners 44, subject to indorsement of International Union and usual conditions. Submitted comprehensive report on application for financial assistance to unions involved in the strike of the longshoremen. Facts are as follows: Longshoremen have 3000 in good standing on strike, Seamen are increasing in numbers with arrival of ships, but at present men on strike, including sailors, water tenders, firemen, cooks and stewards number 3000; Masters, Mates and Pilots number 450; Machinists, between 94 and 125; Boilermakers, between 97 and 110; Ship Clerks, 300; a total number of 7000 to be supported. Ferryboatmen, teamsters and others involved in strike will be supported by their local and international unions. A relief kitchen, at joint expense of unions, serves about 3300 meals a day. Committee recommended that a financial appeal be issued to the affiliated unions immediately, and that a committee of three members of the executive committee, John A. O'Connell, D. P. Haggerty and William Casey, be appointed to apportion the funds to unions involved in strike according to number of men on strike in each organization and designate the persons who are to receive the quota apportioned to each union; all funds donated by the unions to be transmitted direct to the Labor Council. Recommendations and report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bakery Wagon Drivers have donated \$600 to longshoremen. Window Cleaners have voted in favor of a general strike and will assist by assessing members; report also for cannery workers that they are on strike at Brentwood. Stereotypers report business improving. Ship Clerks are on strike. Machinists will donate \$25 a week to waterfront strike. Teamsters 85 donated \$1000 to strikers. Street Carmen 518 voted \$400 and Laborers voted \$50. Ice Wagon Drivers and Cloakmakers will assess membership. Molders will hold their picnic at Neptune Beach June 24. Electrical Workers No. 6 donated \$100 to longshoremen. Sailors report a strike committee is handling strike for sailors, marine firemen and cooks and stewards; deny statements of Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Association that members are controlled by communists. Bill Posters report business improving, and request patronage of unions when distributing quarter cards and advertising bills. Masters, Mates and Pilots are on strike with other seafaring trades. Waiters will await action of labor on general strike and will go along; President Hugo Ernst is convalescing at hospital. United Garment Workers ask for demand for their union label when purchasing shirts and work clothing. Window Cleaners have adjusted their differences with Eagleson & Co.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, and payment of same was ordered.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of pending city ordinance regulating the soliciting of contributions for charitable, pa-

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CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

Sunday night a disconsolate-looking Chinaman was seen outside the Federal Cafe, on Market street. Evidently customers are scarce at this Chinese and American dish joint.

A warning to those who drink beer—look for the union button on the bartender's coat.

Attention is called to the Pig'n' Whistle. All of these places are "open shop" and the hours, wages and conditions are deplorable. A check-up on the one on Market street shows that they draw quite a lot of trade from the Civic Center. We request these people to patronize the Maison Paul, which house is 100 per cent organized.

Mr. Eppinger has closed the Golden Pheasant on Geary street. Looks like the Hotel and Restaurant Owners' Association may need a new head soon.

We have removed the news vendor from Nav-tov's, on Van Ness avenue and Market street. Carmen please remember to stay away; the place is unfair. The Roosevelt, at Fifth and Mission, is another one to stay away from. We have removed the news vendor from this place also, just to show the boss that we have him licked. The printers should remember this house. The Leader, a few steps up Fifth, is O.K. from top to bottom.

Foster's, Clinton's and the White Log Taverns are still on our unfair list. To be sure that a house is organized, look for our union house card before you eat or drink. If it hangs in the window, O.K.; if it is not there, pass along until you see the card.

triotic and philanthropic purposes, committee deemed the terms of the ordinance too comprehensive, as it would include the ordinary business of labor and fraternal organizations as well as temporary campaigns for donations from the public for various purposes; committee accordingly proposed an amendment to Section 7 of the ordinance providing for the exemption of labor and fraternal organizations from the application of the ordinance. Committee recommended that the Board of Supervisors be asked to incorporate such an amendment. Report concurred in.

Report of General Labor Day Committee—Minutes of meeting held Saturday evening, June 9, 1934. Report published in Labor Clarion in issue of June 15. Two additional committees are reported having been appointed, to wit: Uniform Committee—Nellie Casey, David Gisnet, Nels Soderberg, Jonas Grace, Kathryn Barrett. Committee on Labor Day History—Manuel J. Jacobs, George S. Hollis, William H. Urmy, Warren J. Telfer, Theodore Johnson. Float Committee's recommendations were adopted, to wit: (1) All organizations may secure advice on floats and designs by addressing the Committee on Floats at Unity Hall, 200 Guerrero street; (2) before work is done, designs should be submitted to committee, and information furnished as to who are to construct the float; (3) space for accommodation of floats will be furnished.

Receipts, \$3030; expenditures, \$1652.44.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Patronize the union label, card and button when making purchases and employing services; and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

Special Note—The General Labor Day Committee will meet in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday evening, June 23, 1934. J. A. O'C.

ARTHUR CHAMES Market 9085
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PROGRESS BY BUTCHERS

Thousands of members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America have won union agreements, higher wages and better working conditions by strikes in recent weeks, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Chicago.

Beginning in the Middle West, butchers, meat cutters and other employees of the packing plants and slaughter houses stopped work. Strikes spread to many packing house centers, the latest to be affected being New York City, where thousands of workers responded to a strike call by the union. Union officers said the walkout had stopped operations in plants of Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., Swift & Co. and Cudahy. Fifteen big slaughter houses in New York and nearby New Jersey were affected.

The B. H. Kroger Company, which operates more than 5000 stores, signed an agreement with local unions at Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities. The agreement recognized the union and established wage increases.

Agreements were won by the union in Piqua, Akron and other Ohio cities. In California, the workers won the union shop, the forty-hour week and better pay.

PROFITABLE BANKRUPTCY

Edward W. Backus, president of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, got along very nicely even after his concern was declared bankrupt, according to his testimony before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating general bankruptcy policies. Backus said he received \$50,113 while acting as receiver for the company, but declared it was under a court order.

COLUMBIA PARK BOYS

The thirty-third annual summer camp of the Columbia Park Boys' Club will be held in Grass Valley from June 25 to July 22. The camp is located in the scenic and historic Bret Harte country. For boys who cannot go to camp the clubhouse will be open weekdays, with many opportunities for athletics, group singing, dramatics, and other forms of vacation entertainment.

"THIS AGE OF PLENTY"

A discussion of the problems of the machine age, including monetary, banking, land and other questions which have come prominently before the world in recent years, is contained in a work by C. Marshall Hattersly, M. A., LL.B., and published by the Pitman Publishing Company, 2 West Forty-fifth street, New York. It is entitled, "This Age of Plenty—Its Problems and Their Solution," and should be of great value to students.

Sailors Resent Communist Label, Repudiate "Red" Organization

Resolutions adopted by the joint strike committee of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific, resent the imputation that these organizations are composed of "reds" or communists. Signed by W. W. Caves, chairman of the joint committee, and Carl Lynch, secretary, and also by the thirty-six members of the committee, the resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, We, the undersigned members of the Joint Strike Committee of the International Seamen's Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, representing more than eight thousand seamen, sailors, firemen and cooks who are American citizens, owing allegiance to the American government, have been publicly accused by the president of the San Francisco Chamber

of Commerce, by the president of the Industrial Association of San Francisco and by the spokesmen of the 'Citizens' Committee' and by certain newspapers, of being 'reds' and communists; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby voice our emphatic protest against the before-mentioned libelous statements, made without a scintilla of truth; further

"Resolved, That we herewith again absolutely repudiate any and all communist organizations, including the so-called Marine Workers' Industrial Union; further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be supplied to the press and to other organs of publicity, as well as to the persons who made the derogatory statements referred to."

President Rodriguez of Mexico Qualifies as Impartial Arbiter!

President Abelardo Rodriguez, acting as arbitrator in the strike of the Aguila Oil Company workers, has upheld almost every demand of the strikers, says a Mexico City dispatch. The walk-out began at Vera Cruz, spread to Tampico and threatened to lead to sympathetic strikes.

The President's decision ordered the company to institute a six-day, forty-six hour week, with full pay for seven days; vacation periods, old age pensions and pay for all employees for the time on strike. The employers had previously granted pay increases. The President also upheld the closed shop demands, one of the principal causes of company opposition.

INCREASED WAGES FOR 30,000

An agreement was reached in New York, after negotiations of nearly six months, whereby wages of about 30,000 men employed on the floating equipment of five large oil companies will be returned to the scale that was effective in 1930. This represents an increase of about 10 per cent.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

- Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1141 Market.
- Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
- Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.
- Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
- Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
- Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
- Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.
- Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Bollermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
- Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
- Butchers No. 503—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.
- Cannery Workers No. 18893—1033 Mission.
- Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
- Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 1171 Market.
- Commercial Telegraphers—220 Clunie Bldg.
- Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.
- Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Mabel Sutton, 2602 Sacramento.
- Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
- Dressmakers No. 101—767 Market.
- Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
- Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
- Federation of Teachers No. 61—Labor Temple.
- Federation of Administrators—Mary Cooney, 1701 Franklin.
- Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.
- Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
- Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Labor Temple.
- Government Employees No. 51—S. C. Stillwell, 611 State Building.
- Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.
- Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
- Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Jewelry Workers—44 Page.
- Ladies' Garment Workers No. 101—767 Market.
- Ladies' Auxiliary, Trades Union Promotional League—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, room 315, Labor Temple.
- Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—767 Market.
- Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
- Lithographers No. 17—732 Harrison.
- Longshoremen No. 38-79—113 Steuart.
- Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.
- Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Pouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Ferry Building.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Ferry Building.
- Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
- Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.
- Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
- Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
- Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
- Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.
- Optical Workers—H. F. McNeil, 778 10th Street.
- Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
- Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
- Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.
- Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
- Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
- Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
- Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth. Thursdays.
- Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
- Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.
- Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Stove Mounters No. 61—Newark, Calif.
- Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 75 South Hill Boulevard.
- Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Street Carmen, Division 1004—Labor Temple.
- Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
- Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
- Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
- Theatrical Attendants—230 Jones.
- Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
- Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 984, Livermore, Calif.
- Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Vulcanizers and Tire Changers—R. T. Bennett, 281 Cumberland.
- Watchmen—F. E. Moore, Sec. 278 Mission.
- Waiters No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
- Waitresses No. 48—966 Market.
- Watchmen—F. E. Moore, Sec., Labor Temple.
- Water Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

A six weeks' strike in the plant of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, Hartford, Conn., was ended when agreements were signed between the Regional Labor Board and the company. Fifteen hundred workers were affected.

The move of organized labor for the six-hour day for railroad employees received what is feared is its death blow for this session of Congress when the House Commerce Committee reported out the Crosser bill without recommendation.

A sixty-hour base week for canning seasonal products, with a ten-hour day and provision for overtime, are prescribed for canning industry employees in the code signed by President Roosevelt. In non-seasonal products canning the base week is thirty-six hours. Minimum wages run from 22½ cents in the lowest pay area to above 35 cents.

Judge Bohan, in General Sessions in New York, sentenced Daniel Ahearn, 32 years old, who described himself as a writer, to two and one-half years in Sing Sing for defrauding a man of \$200 last winter under pretext he would obtain a job for him in the delivery room of a newspaper. He had pleaded guilty to second-degree grand larceny.

Retail sales promotion managers will no longer be permitted to impose on retail clerks by compelling them to attend "pep" talks outside regular hours of employment without paying them for their time. This is one effect of a ruling made by Deputy Administrator Dameron of the National Recovery Administration and approved by H. O. King, division administrator.

A state court decision upholding the N.R.A. was handed down by City Judge Patrick J. Keeler of Buffalo, N. Y., when he ruled that an N.R.A. code signed by an employer is tantamount to a contract. The ruling came in the case of Miss Doris Walter, 21, who brought suit against the Hyman-Rose Tobacco Company for \$230.70, which she claimed was due her under the N.R.A. code.

The propaganda broadcast by officials of the Clyde-Mallory Lines that their striking New York employees did not favor the International Longshoremen's Association received a black eye when a ballot on who should represent them in collective bargaining with the company showed that 402 of 434 men voting favored the association; 22 men voted against the union and 10 ballots were declared invalid.

The Milwaukee local of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union won a short but emphatic fight for union recognition from Cudahy Brothers' packing plant. Delay in recognizing the union brought the threat of a strike, following which the differences were adjusted in a five-hour conference between Michael Cudahy, president of the firm, and the bargaining committee of the union. The principle demand of the workers, for recognition of the union, was granted.

A strike of 3500 men and women felt hat makers of New York Local No. 8 of the United Hatters of North America was announced by J. Louis Africk, secretary-treasurer of the local. The workers are what are known as "finishers," completing

hats received from factories elsewhere. The strike is to enforce demands for \$9 a day, \$45 a week, and a forty-hour week, according to Africk, who said the demands had been rejected by the employers, the Allied Hat Manufacturers' Association.

H. & J. Block, New York manufacturers of children's coats, have paid \$9000 to their employees as a refund under the terms of the coat and suit code. George W. Alger, director of the coat and suit code authority, said the refund was the largest to any group of workers in any industry operating under the Recovery Act. The \$9000 was for wage violations of the coat and suit code. An additional fee of \$500 was paid by the coat concern to cover the cost of checking payrolls and making necessary examinations, Alger said.

The United States Senate has unanimously adopted the resolution introduced by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and Senator Davis of Pennsylvania authorizing the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to make a nation-wide investigation of the "kick-back" racket which it is alleged contractors on federal construction projects have imposed on employees. The "kick-back" racket is the practice of evading statutory or other wage regulations by forcing the worker to pay for his job, that is, to "kick back" part of his wages to the employers or other groups.

The National Labor Board announces that it has transmitted the case of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation of Ecorse, Mich., subsidiary of the National Steel Corporation, to the director of compliance for removal of the blue eagle and to the Department of Justice for appropriate action. Complaint had been made by two discharged employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The National Labor Board's order to reinstate these men was disregarded by the company. Therefore the board found that the Great Lakes Steel Corporation had violated Section 7-a of the Recovery law by discriminating against employees for union activity, thus interfering with employees' self-organization.

Announcement was made in Nottingham, England, to 5000 employees of the Boots Drug Company, Ltd., of the immediate introduction of an experimental five-day week, without reduction in pay, for the summer season. The number of hours worked in the different departments will be determined by the requirements of the various

trades, but all employees concerned will have a shorter work week. It was stated that a modern plant, up-to-date machinery and efficient methods have made for greater production.

Reviewing his first year in office, Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, said that the government can spend its money with the "same integrity and with the same skill" as private industry. Hopkins pointed to the organization of the Civil Works Administration during the past winter as the one outstanding accomplishment in the federal relief effort. Despite the attacks on the made-work program as a wasteful experiment, he said it was a "great thing" and its accomplishments in the rebuilding of morale more than overcome any deficiencies in material worth.

About 260,000 men and women went back to work in April this year, according to the American Federation of Labor estimate of total unemployment. Trade union figures for the first part of May indicate that these slight employment gains probably continued throughout the month of April; the percentage of union members unemployed fell from 20.7 per cent in April to 19.9 per cent in the first part of May (weighted figures). In comparison with the large numbers still unemployed these gains are small. In April 10,616,000 were still without industrial work.

Someone remarked to Will Rogers that Webster spoke perfect English. To which Will Rogers responded: "Well, so could I, if I wrote my own dictionary."



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